

Apterous *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from the Kii Peninsula in Japan

2. Group of *Lathrobium pollens*

Yasuaki WATANABE

Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture,
Atsugi, Kanagawa, 243–0034 Japan

Abstract Five new staphylinid species of the group of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *pollens* are described under the names *L.* (s. str.) *owaseanum*, *L.* (s. str.) *shotaroi*, *L.* (s. str.) *gomadanum*, *L.* (s. str.) *nagashimanum* and *L.* (s. str.) *nanseiense*. All the species were obtained from the Kii Peninsula in Central Honshu, Japan.

The members of the group of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *pollens* are similar in facies to those of the other apterous *Lathrobium*, viz., the groups of *L. nomurai*, *L. brachypterum* and *L. monticola*, but are distinguishable from them by body size. On the other hand, they also resemble the members of the group of *L. shingon* WATANABE (1992) in body size, though differ from the latter in configuration of secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male. Two species of the group of *L. pollens* have hitherto been reported from the Kii Peninsula. Of these, one species was recorded as *L. pollens* SHARP (1889) by NARUKAWA *et al.* (1986), ICHIHASHI *et al.* (1991) and YOKOZEKI (2002), and the other was described as a new species under the name of *L. hayashii* by Y. HAYASHI (1999). However, the former has been confused until now with other species of the group due to similar general appearance.

Examining the material obtained from the Kii Peninsula, I have found six interesting species belonging to this group. After a careful examination, it becomes clear that one species seems to be referable to *L. hayashii* and the remaining five are new to science for the reason of disagreement in configuration of the secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organs in the male with those of the previously known species. In this paper, I am going to describe them. The type specimens of the five new species to be designated in this paper are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO, Visiting Professor at Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his kind advice on the present study. Deep gratitude is also due to Messrs. Isao MATOBA, Wakayama Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Shôtârô TANAKA, Shirahama-chô, Wakayama, and Hideyuki YOKOZEKI, Yokkaichi-shi, Mie, for their kindness in supplying me with the

specimens used in this study, and Mr. Arata ISHIZUKA, Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his assistance in taking the photographs inserted in this paper.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *owaseanum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Owase-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 1, 2, 7–9)

Lathrobium pollens: NARUKAWA *et al.*, 1986; ICHIHASHI *et al.*, 1991; YOKOZEKI, 2002 (nec SHARP, 1889).

Body length: 8.1–8.9 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 4.3–4.9 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, parallel-sided and somewhat depressed above. Colour brackish brown to black and moderately shining, with palpi, legs and two apical segments of abdomen yellowish brown, antennae and mandibles brownish red.

The present new species is similar in facies and colour to *L.* (s. str.) *pollens* SHARP from Miyanoshita of Hakone in Kanagawa Prefecture, but is distinguishable from it by

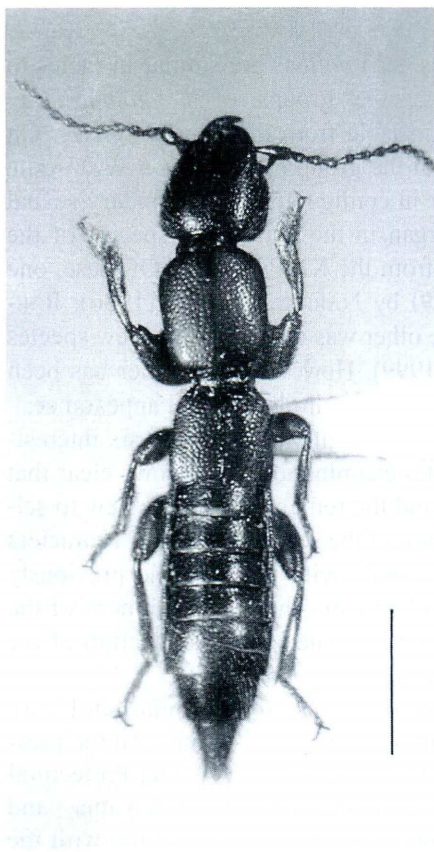
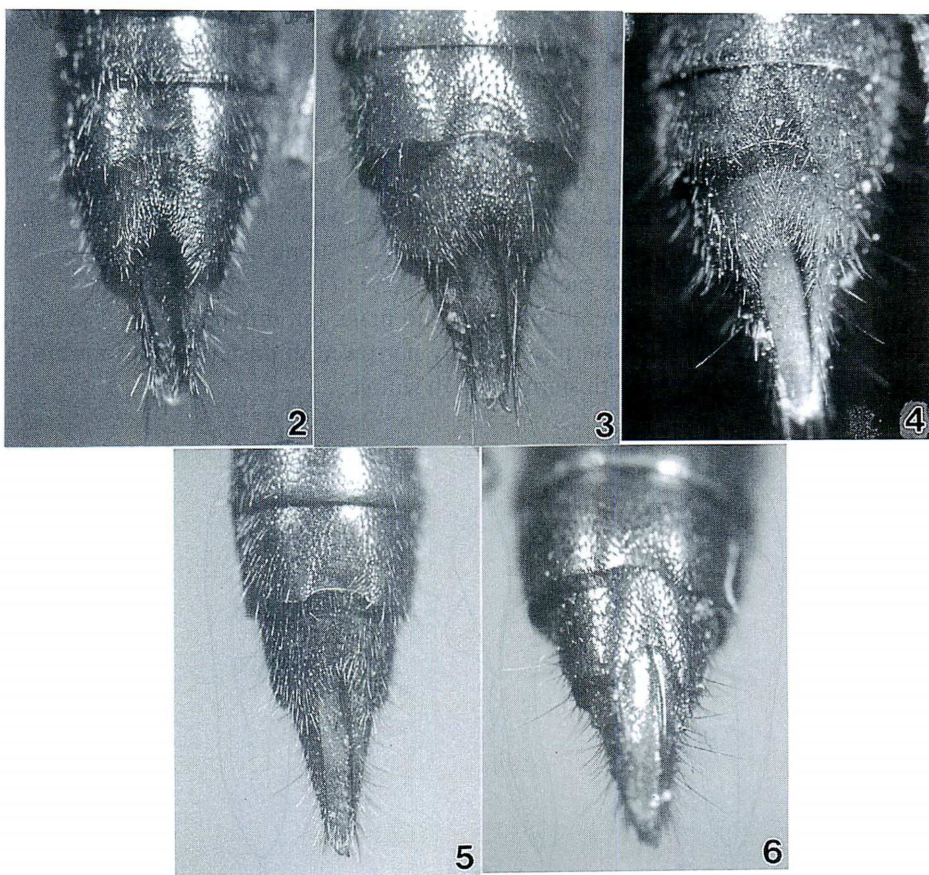


Fig. 1. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *owaseanum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., ♂, from Togashima of Owase City in Mie Prefecture, Japan. Scale: 2.0 mm.

somewhat smaller body and different configuration of the secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male.

Male. Head subtrapezoidal, narrowed anteriorly and weakly elevated medially as in *L. pollens* SHARP (1889, p. 254) though slightly less transverse (width/length=1.07) than in *L. pollens*, surface more numerous and more coarsely punctured than in *L. pollens*, and covered with microscopic ground sculpture as in *L. pollens*. Antennae extending to the middle of pronotum and not thickened towards the apical segment, all the segments longer than broad, 1st segment polished, 2nd and 3rd subopaque, 4th to 11th opaque and more or less moniliform, and of similar articulation to those of *L. pollens*. Pronotum convex and subtrapezoidal, distinctly narrowed posteriorly as in *L. pollens*, apparently longer than broad (length/width=1.19), clearly longer (pronotum/head=1.27) than though as broad as head; surface more closely and much more



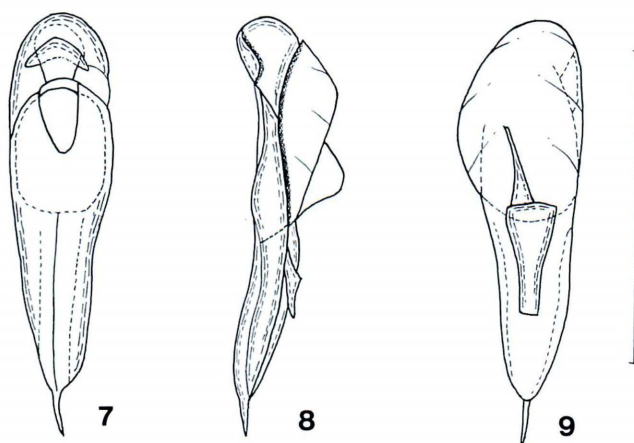
Figs. 2–6. Secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites in the male; *L. (s. str.) owaseanum* sp. nov. (2), *L. (s. str.) shotaroi* sp. nov. (3), *L. (s. str.) gomadanzanum* sp. nov. (4), *L. (s. str.) nagashimanum* sp. nov. (5), and *L. (s. str.) nanseiense* sp. nov. (6).

coarsely punctured than in *L. pollens* except for a narrow longitudinal median smooth space through the whole length of pronotum. Elytra nearly oblong, a little transverse (width/length=1.14), distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.74) than though as broad as pronotum; posterior margin shallowly emarginate at the middle as in *L. pollens*; surface more strongly punctured than in *L. pollens*. Legs similar in structure to those of *L. pollens*.

Abdomen elongate, slightly dilated from 3rd to 7th segments and then abruptly narrowed towards the apical end; each tergite slightly more sparingly and more superficially punctured than in *L. pollens*; 8th sternite deeply and semicircularly excised at the middle of posterior margin and longitudinally depressed along the median line before the excision, marginal area of the excision densely provided with short blackish ciliae; 7th sternite more broadly and more shallowly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin than in 8th sternite and with a trapezoidal depression before the emargination, surface of the depression flat and glabrous; 6th sternite nearly truncate at the middle of posterior margin and somewhat semicircularly flattened in front of the truncation, surface of the flattened part more sparsely pubescent than on other parts.

Genital organ elongate and somewhat asymmetrical. Median lobe remarkably shorter than fused paramere, with ventral piece widest at the middle and much more strongly narrowed basad than apicad, apex truncate. Fused paramere gradually narrowed towards constricted part before the apical part which is prolonged like a spear-head, surface provided with a distinct longitudinal keel along the median line, and with an obscure longitudinal keel on each side of the median keel.

Female. Similar in general appearance to male, but different from it in the following points: 8th abdominal sternite abruptly narrowed in posterior third towards the gently rounded apex, 6th and 7th sternites each simple.



Figs. 7–9. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *owaseanum* sp. nov.; dorsal view (7), lateral view (8), and ventral view (9). Scale: 0.5 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Togashima, Owase C., Mie Pref., Honshu, Japan, 4-V-1996, H. YOKOZEKI leg. Paratype: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mikizaki, Owase C., Mie Pref., Honshu, Japan, 25-XI-1995, H. YOKOZEKI leg.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

Remarks. This species has been confused with *L. pollens* which is actually distributed to the Kantô District of central Honshu.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is derived from "Owase City" in which is located the type locality.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *shotaroi* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Shôtârô-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

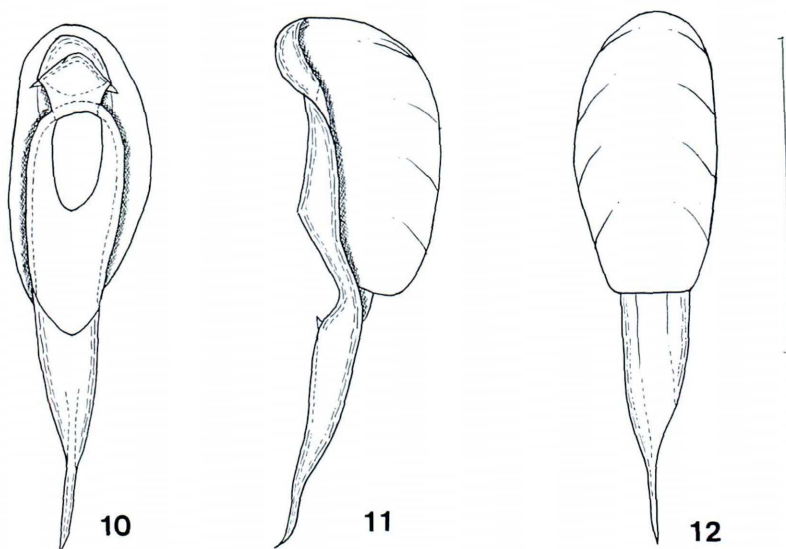
(Figs. 3, 10–12)

Body length: 8.9–9.6 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 4.7–4.9 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

The present new species is somewhat similar in general appearance to the preceding species, but differs from it in the somewhat larger body and configuration of head, the secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male. Also resembles *L. pollens* in facies and colour, but is readily distinguishable from it by the larger body, the elytra and abdomen much more coarsely punctured than in *L. pollens*, and different configuration of secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male.

Male. Head subquadrate, more transverse (width/length=1.13) and not so narrowed anteriorly than in the preceding species, lateral sides gently arcuate, surface slightly more coarsely punctured, and covered with ground sculpture as in the preceding species. Antennae extending to the middle of pronotum, somewhat more slender than those of the preceding species, 10th segment more than 1.5 times as long as broad, 11th more than twice as long as broad. Pronotum subtrapezoidal, distinctly narrowed posteriorly as in the preceding species, a little less longer than broad (length/width=1.11) than in the preceding species, apparently longer (pronotum/head=1.25) than though as broad as head; surface somewhat more sparingly punctured except for a median longitudinal smooth space. Elytra similar in configuration to that of the preceding species, somewhat less transverse (width/length=1.10) than in the preceding species, a little shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.75) and somewhat narrower (elytra/pronotum=0.92) than pronotum; surface slightly more coarsely punctured than in the preceding species. Legs similar in structure to those of the preceding species.

Abdomen elongate, gradually narrowed from 3rd to 7th segments and then abruptly narrowed towards the anal end; each tergite more coarsely punctured than in the preceding species; 8th sternite subtriangularly and asymmetrically excised at the middle of posterior margin and somewhat shallowly depressed before the excision, surface of the depression provided with short blackish setae; 7th sternite emarginate at the



Figs. 10–12. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *shotaroi* sp. nov.; dorsal view (10), lateral view (11), and ventral view (12). Scale: 0.5 mm.

middle of posterior margin as in the preceding species and strongly depressed like a horse-shoe in front of the emargination, surface of the depression provided with similar setae to those of 8th sternite; 6th sternite simple.

Genital organ similar in configuration to that of the preceding species. Median lobe broader but remarkably shorter than fused paramere, with apical margin truncate. Fused paramere narrowed towards the spearhead apical part which is much longer than that of the preceding species; ventral surface strongly hollowed near the middle as seen from lateral side.

Female. Resembles the male in general appearance, but the 8th abdominal sternite abruptly narrowed in posterior third towards the apex which is gently rounded; 7th sternite simple.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Tsutsumi-dani, Shôgungawa, Hikigawa-chô, Wakayama Pref., Honshu, Japan, 19–XI–2001, S. TANAKA leg. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♀, same locality and collector as above, 14–VIII–2000; 1 ♀, same locality and collector as above, 13–XI–2000; 1 ♀, same locality and collector as above, 2–VIII–2001; 1 ♂, same locality and collector as above, 5–XI–2004.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

Remarks. The present new species is also similar in facies and colour to *L. pollens*, but is readily distinguishable from it by the larger body, the elytra and abdomen much more coarsely punctured than in *L. pollens*, and different configuration of secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male.

Etymology. This species is named after Mr. Shôtarô TANAKA, who kindly sup-

plied me with the specimens of the type series.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *gomadanzanum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Gomadan-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

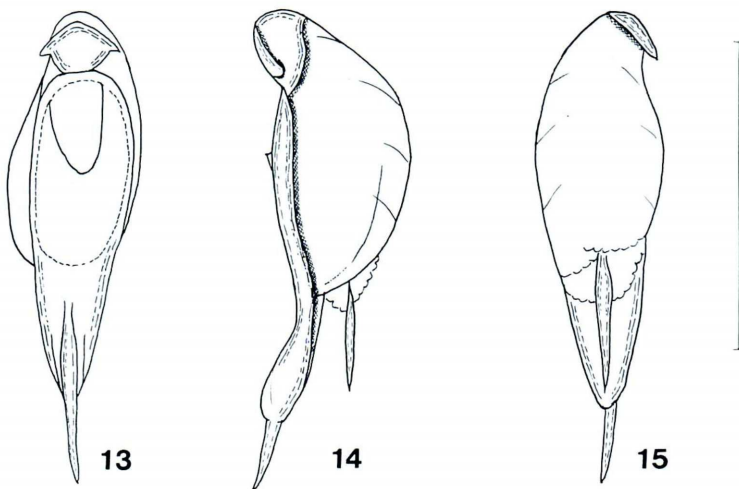
(Figs. 4, 13–15)

Body length: 9.8–10.3 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 5.0–5.2 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

This new species resembles the preceding species, *L. shotaroi*, in facies as well as in secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites, but differs from it in configuration of male genital organ and the following points.

Male. Head subquadrate and transverse (length/width=1.13) as in *L. shotaroi*, lateral sides slightly more distinctly arcuate, surface slightly more closely covered with setiferous punctures, eyes small and flat, the longitudinal diameter one-fourth as long as postocular part. Antennae elongate, extending a little beyond the middle of pronotum, all the segments longer than broad, 4th to 10th more or less moniliform, 10th about 1.5 times as long as broad. Pronotum similar in configuration to that of *L. shotaroi*, somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.09), distinctly longer (pronotum/head=1.23) than though as broad as head; surface slightly more coarsely punctured than in *L. shotaroi* except for a median longitudinal smooth space. Elytra slightly dilated posteriad, a little transverse (width/length=1.14), somewhat shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.76) and slightly narrower (elytra/pronotum=0.94) than pronotum; surface closely and more coarsely punctured than in *L. shotaroi*.

Abdomen elongate, each tergite slightly more sparingly and less coarsely punc-



Figs. 13–15. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *gomadanzanum* sp. nov.; dorsal view (13), lateral view (14), and ventral view (15). Scale: 0.5 mm.

tured than in *L. shotaroi*; 8th sternite more deeply excised U-shaped in form at the middle of posterior margin and densely with blackish setae at the marginal area of the excision, slightly and longitudinally flattened before the excision; 7th sternite much more shallowly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and subtriangularly depressed in front of the emargination, surface of the depression sparingly covered with similar setae to those of 8th sternite; 6th sternite simple.

Genital organ also somewhat similar to that of *L. shotaroi*, but different from it in the following points: median lobe more strongly narrowed towards the apex which is narrowly rounded as seen from ventral side, ventral piece elongate, gradually narrowed towards the acutely pointed apex; fused paramere gradually narrowed apicad, abruptly constricted at apical fifth and forming a spearhead process in apical fifth as in *L. shotaroi*, though the basal part of the spearhead process is strongly widened in profile; dorsal surface provided at the middle with a pair of fine longitudinal carinae which extend from the constricted part in the direction of base, and with a finer longitudinal carina at each side of median carina.

Female. Similar in general appearance to male, though different from it in the following points: 8th abdominal sternite abruptly narrowed apicad in posterior third and weakly rounded at the apex as in *L. shotaroi*; 7th and 6th sternites each simple.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Mt. Gomadan-zan, Wakayama Pref., Honshu, Japan, 14–V–1996, I. MATOBA leg. Paratypes: 2♂♂, 1♀, same data as for the holotype; 1♂, same locality and collector as above, 4–XI–1990; 2♀♀, same locality and collector as above, 11–VI–1994; 1♀, same locality and collector as above, 18–IX–2000.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

Remarks. The present new species is similar in external features to *L. hayashii* Y. HAYASHI (1999, p. 147), but slightly differs from it in the following points: head more closely and more finely punctured; elytra more densely and more coarsely punctured, 7th abdominal sternite subtriangularly depressed in front of emargination of the middle of posterior margin, surface of the depression sparsely provided with short blackish setae except for the glabrous medio-apical area. Male genital organ also closely resembles in configuration, but differs in the fused paramere provided with only one longitudinal carina on each side of median carina.

Bionomics. All the specimens were extracted by a Tullgren funnel from leaf-litter accumulated in a broadleaved forest on Mt. Gomadan-zan.

Etymology. This new species is named after “Mt. Gomadan-zan”, the type locality.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *hayashii* Y. HAYASHI**

Lathrobium (s. str.) *hayashii* Y. HAYASHI, 1999, Ent. Rev. Japan, Osaka, **54**: 147.

This species was originally described by HAYASHI based on four specimens from Mt. Kongô of Osaka Prefecture in central Honshu, Japan. I was able to examine a

specimen of this species as recorded below.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Mt. Kongô-zan, Chihaya-Akasaka, Osaka Pref., Honshu, Japan, 16-X-1999, S. TANAKA leg.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *nagashimanum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

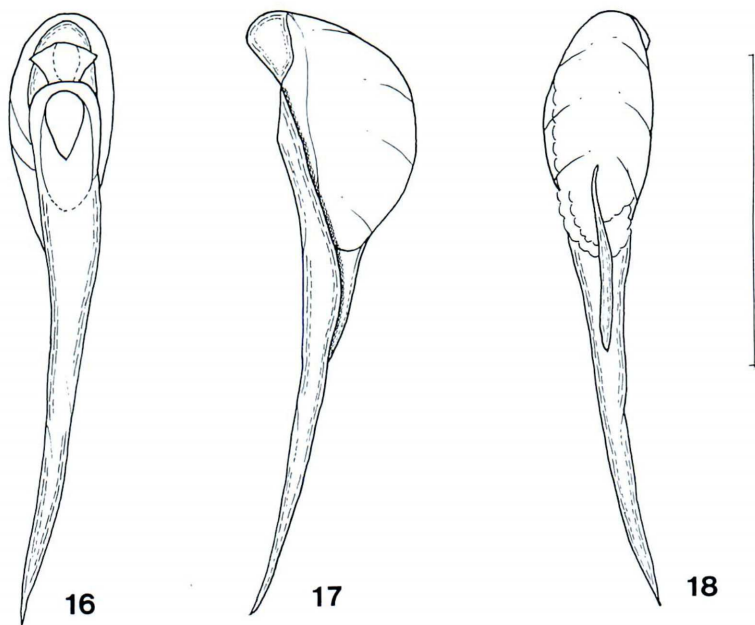
[Japanese name: Nagashima-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 5, 16–18)

Body length: 9.1–10.4 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 4.9–5.0 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Resembles *L. gomadanzanum* in size and general appearance, but is readily distinguishable from it in remarkably different configuration of male genital organ.

Male. Head transverse (width/length=1.13) as in *L. gomadanzanum*, though slightly more strongly narrowed anteriorly; surface slightly less coarsely punctured than in *L. gomadanzanum*. Antennae extending a little beyond the middle of pronotum as in *L. gomadanzanum*, though the 5th to 10th segments are moniliform. Pronotum more strongly narrowed apically, distinctly longer than broad (length/width=1.15), apparently longer (pronotum/head=1.27) but slightly narrower (pronotum/head=0.97) than head; surface slightly less coarsely punctured than in *L. gomadanzanum* except for a median longitudinal smooth space. Elytra nearly oblong and transverse (width/length=1.14) as



Figs. 16–18. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *nagashimanum* sp. nov.; dorsal view (16), lateral view (17), and ventral view (18). Scale: 0.5 mm.

in *L. gomadanzanum*, distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.74) and slightly narrower (elytra/pronotum=0.97) than pronotum; posterior margin more shallowly emarginate at the middle; surface slightly less coarsely punctured.

Abdomen elongate, each tergite slightly more sparingly and coarsely punctured; 8th sternite deeply, U-shapedly excised at the middle of posterior margin and shallowly, longitudinally depressed before the excision, densely provided with short blackish setae in marginal area of the excision; 7th sternite more shallowly emarginate than in 8th sternite at the middle of posterior margin and depressed V-shaped in form before the emargination as in *L. gomadanzanum*; surface of the depression almost glabrous at the middle just before posterior margin.

Genital organ remarkably different in configuration from those of the four preceding species. Median lobe broader than fused paramere, ventral piece, elongate more strongly narrowed basad than apicad. Fused paramere considerably elongate, gradually narrowed towards the pointed apex and a little curved to the right side in apical half as seen from dorsal side.

Female. Similar in general appearance to male, but different from it in configuration of 8th abdominal sternite which is narrowed towards the narrowly rounded apex.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Toyourajinja, Kiinagashima-chô, Mie Pref., Honshu, Japan, 13-I-1996, H. YOKOZEKI leg. Paratype: 1 ♂, Takatsukayama-kouen, Kiinagashima-chô, Mie Pref., Honshu, Japan, 13-IV-1996, H. YOKOZEKI leg.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is derived from "Kiinagashima-chô" in which is located the type locality.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *nanseiense* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

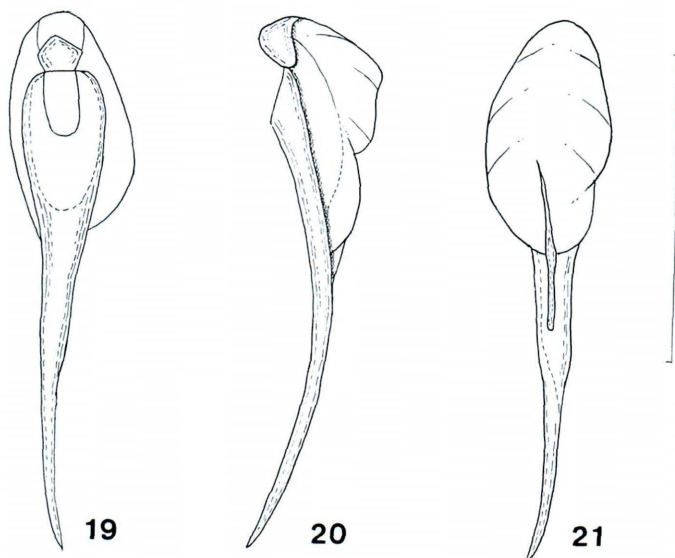
[Japanese name: Nansei-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 6, 19–21)

Body length: 9.0–9.4 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 4.6–4.8 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Similar in body size and general appearance to *L. nagashimanum*, but easily distinguishable from it by secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male.

Male. Head subquadrate and transverse (width/length=1.14), less narrowed anteriorly and slightly more finely punctured on the surface than in *L. nagashimanum*. Antennae relatively short, not reaching the middle of pronotum, 10th segment a little longer than broad (length/width=1.33), 11th distinctly longer than broad (length/width=1.67). Pronotum somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.09), apparently longer (pronotum/head=1.29) and slightly broader (pronotum/head=1.03) than head, distinctly narrowed posteriorly as in *L. nagashimanum*, surface more coarsely punctured than in *L. nagashimanum* except for a median longitudinal smooth space. Elytra subtrapezoidal, slightly dilated posteriorly, slightly transverse (width/length=1.04), a little



Figs. 19–21. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *nenseiense* sp. nov.; dorsal view (19), lateral view (20), and ventral view (21). Scale: 0.5 mm.

shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.78) and slightly narrower (elytra/pronotum=0.88) than pronotum; surface more superficially punctured than in *L. nagashimanum*.

Abdomen elongate, each tergite more superficially punctured than in *L. nagashimanum*; 8th sternite deeply and subtriangularly excised at the middle of posterior margin, provided with short blackish setae at marginal area of the excision; 7th sternite shallowly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and depressed before the excision as in *L. nagashimanum*, though the depression is narrower and deeper than that of *L. nagashimanum*; 6th sternite simple.

Genital organ considerably elongate as in *L. nagashimanum*; median lobe remarkably shorter though distinctly broader than fused paramere, ventral piece similar in configuration to that of *L. nagashimanum* though more or less narrower than that of the latter. Fused paramere somewhat curved to the left side in apical half, gradually narrowed apicad in basal half though abruptly so in apical half.

Female. Similar in general appearance to male, but different from it in the following points: 8th abdominal sternite abruptly narrowed in posterior third towards the apex which is gently rounded; 7th sternite simple.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Tsurugitôge, Nansei-chô, Mie Pref., Honshu, Japan, 20–I–2000, H. YOKOZEKI leg. Allotype: ♀, same locality and collector as the holotype, 15–I–2004. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality and collector as the holotype, 31–I–1998.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is named after “Nansei-chô” in which lies the type locality.

要 約

渡辺泰明：紀伊半島から採集されたコバネナガハネカクシ類（甲虫目ハネカクシ科）. 2. コバネナガハネカクシ種群. —— コバネナガハネカクシ群に含まれる種は、体長や外観がシンゴンコバネナガハネカクシ群の種に類似しているが、雄の腹部第二次性徴および交尾器の形状の違いによって区別される. 紀伊半島で採集されたこれらの種を検討した結果、6種に識別され、それらのうちの5種は未記載種と判定されたので、下記のとおり命名・記載した. 一方、残りの1種は金剛山から記載された *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *hayashii* と同定されたので、この個体の採集データをも記録した.

1. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *owaseanum* Y. WATANABE オワセコバネナガハネカクシ

尾鷲市桃頭島で採集されたこの種は、色彩および外部形態はコバネナガハネカクシに類似しているが、より小型で、雄交尾器側葉は左右非対称で、いくぶん左側に曲り、末端域の形状が異なることで区別される.

2. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *shotaroi* Y. WATANABE ショウタロウコバネナガハネカクシ

本種は和歌山県日置川町の堤谷で採集され、外観は前記の種に類似しているが、やや大型で、頭部は前方への狭まりがより弱く、雄交尾器は全体がより細長で、側葉末端域は顕著により長く伸長し、いくぶん右側に曲ることで区別される.

3. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *gomadanzanum* Y. WATANABE ゴマダンコバネナガハネカクシ

和歌山県護国神社で採集されたこの種は、雄の腹部第二次性徴の形状を含めて、外部形態はショウタロウコバネナガハネカクシに類似している. しかし、雄交尾器側葉の末端域は左側に曲り、この部分の基方は側面から見て背方に拡張していることで区別される.

4. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *hayashii* Y. HAYASHI

この種は、金剛山から採集された個体に基づいて記載されたが、その後の採集記録はないようである. 今回、同地で採集された1個体を検視することができたので、下記のとおり記録した.

1♀, 金剛山, 千早~赤坂, 大阪府, 本州, 日本, 16-X-1999, 田中昭太郎採集.

5. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *nagashimanum* Y. WATANABE ナガシマコバネナガハネカクシ

三重県紀伊長島町の豊浦神社および高塚山公園で採集されたこの種は、体長および外観がゴマダンコバネナガハネカクシに類似している. しかし、雄交尾器側葉は著しく細長で、右側にゆるやかに曲りながら末端に向かって徐々に狭まることで容易に区別される.

6. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *nanseiense* Y. WATANABE ナンセイコバネナガハネカクシ

この種は、三重県南勢町の剣峠で採集され、体長および外観がナガシマコバネナガハネカクシに類似している. しかし、雄交尾器側葉はより細く、前種とは逆に後半部分がわずかに左側に曲ることで区別される.

References

- HAYASHI, Y., 1999. A new brachypterous species of the genus *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Japan. *Ent. Rev. Japan, Osaka*, **54**: 147–150.
 ICHIHASHI, H., et al., 1931. Insects of Togashima in Owase City III. *Hirakura, Mie ent. Soc.*, **35** (3): 38. (In Japanese.)
 NAKANE, T., 1955. New or little-known Coleoptera from Japan and its adjacent region, XII. *Scient.*

- Rept. Saikyo Univ.*, (Nat. Sci. & Liv. Sci.), **2A**: 24–42 [incl. pls. 2–3], pl. 1.
- NARUKAWA, N., *et al.*, 1986. Beetles of Togashima in Owase City. *Hirakura, Mie ent. Soc.*, **30** (2): 30. (In Japanese.)
- SHARP, D., 1889. The Staphylinidae of Japan. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6), **3**: 249–267 [part 6].
- WATANABE, Y., 1992. New species of the group of *Lathrobium pollens* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from western Honshu, Japan. *Elytra, Tokyo*, **20**: 189–196.
- YOKOZEKI, H., 2002. Staphylinid beetles of Mie Prefecture. *Hirakura, Mie ent. Soc.*, **46** (1): 1–22. (In Japanese.)
-

Elytra, Tokyo, **33** (2): 601, November 19, 2005

Occurrence of *Philonthus discoideus* GRAVENHORST (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) on the Island of Imôto-jima of the Ogasawara Islands, Japan

Yasuaki WATANABE¹⁾ and Keiichi MATSUMOTO²⁾

¹⁾Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Atsugi, Kanagawa, 243–0034 Japan

²⁾Nanjô-chô 51, Marugame-shi, Kagawa, 763–0046 Japan

So far as known to the authors, no staphylinid beetles have hitherto been reported from the Island of Imôto-jima of the Ogasawara Islands, Japan. One staphylinid species was obtained by the second author at the opportunity of investigating the insect fauna of the island. It agrees with *Philonthus discoideus* GRAVENHORST widely distributed throughout the world. Its collecting data are as given below.

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Imôto-jima Is., Ogasawara Isls., Japan, 2–VII–2003, Kei. MATSUMOTO leg.

The second author wishes to express his hearty thanks to Mr. Haruki KARUBE, Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, for his kind help in field works.